

in price and quiet. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard *easy*.
LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY. **COTTON**—The sales by
speculators and exporters. The market is highly excited, con-
sumption is very brisk, and the demand from America, and at an advance
of 3/40ad. 4/10 has taken place.

BRIDGES (1999)—The market is calm and steady.
PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.
LONDON, Thursday.—London's have advanced to 9½ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of minimum discount to 7½ per cent.

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS AND THE INVASION.

The following is a portion of the address to the President of the Mexican Republic, by the presiding officer of Congress, at the closing of that body on the 16th December:

"Progress is a law of humanity; but this to develop life has required among all peoples these terrible crises which are called revolutions. History teaches us that all nations, to reach reform and true civilization, have to pass through terrible proofs and to suffer unhappy sacrifices, and it has been often seen that the most powerful peoples have lapsed

upon the corner of ruin, but have been rescued, notwithstanding, by the faith and by the union of their countrymen.

Mr. Mazoni passes at this moment through one of these difficult situations, because the uprising which it has been necessary to have felt throughout its society to establish the reform and secure the regeneration of the country, has given rise to immense difficulties as well in the interior as in the exterior relations of the Republic. The Congress of the Union has comprehended the state of things, and its labors have demonstrated that its attention has been divided between the civil struggle which has devoured as well the foreign war which threatens us, and its issues have which tend to terminate in us, as far as possible the former, and which will enable or prepare the nation for the latter.

"A law has been passed protecting the citizens in the enjoyment of the guarantee conceded to them by the fundamental code. The law, the fruit of long discussions, is, so to speak, the complement of the

Consolidation, which would deprive the tribunals of the citizens, and open the tribunals to the complaints of those who shall feel injured in their rights by any of the authorities of the Federation or of the States. Without this law these guarantees would not really exist, but only be promised, because there existed neither the mode nor the tribunal which should repair in private cases the abuse of power to the prejudice of the individual, which latter only saw a remote and improbable indemnification for injuries occasioned by the great Powers which had no Judge.

" Postal and extradition treaties celebrated in the United States have been ratified. Remembering the principles which for a long time have constituted a phase of the civilization of Mexico, it has been expressly stipulated that neither those responsible for political offences, nor slaves, shall ever be the object of extradition. Thus, by an international compact with the United States, will remain sanctioned forever the liberty of the Mexican, and the fact of touching the territory of our sister and, furthermore, for that

where, for political errors, shall fly to the neighboring nation, passed by the removal of having compensated toward the misfortunes of their country.

"At the preceding period of sessions, and by the initiation of the Executive, Congress denied the law of July 17, which, among other provisions, suspended the payment of the diplomatic conventions. The members of the Cabinet hoped, and thus intimated to the House, that this law would not produce any conflict with those Powers whose payments were to be suspended, and as much for this reason as from the right of self-preservation, for that period was a terrible one for the country; the suspension of all payments for two years was decreed, including those of the Conventions. Such a dignified relation suffered for the time, which was resented by them, and the Executive presented to the House, as a solution of the difficulties with England, the treaty arranged between the Government of Mexico and the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty.

At the conclusion of this treaty arrived to the

Home injurious to the nation, in that it recognized and covered with the British flag, beside the English Convention, the debt contracted in London in 1823, and the payment of the sum taken by the so-called Government of Miramon from the house No. 11 Calle de Capuchinas.

"For the payment of all these credits a very large part of the revenues of its Customs-house was to be sacrificed, and at the same time the tariff of duties and all existing prohibitions removed.

"The question was, as to whether, however, would have been possible, notwithstanding its great importance, if this treaty had not also contained stipulations humiliating to the dignity of the Republic. The National bonds, which are to be emitted in virtue of this treaty, were required, for their validity, to bear at the side of the signature of our Minister of Treasury, the signature of the agent of our creditors. By such condition, the paper which was to be emitted, as it was to be received on account of duties, would have a real monetary representation, and be without

"No nation of the world would have accepted such a humiliation, and Mexico consenting to it, would, so to speak, have consented to stamp its money with the arms of England."

"The administrators and employers were also to be subject to an effective tutelage, exercised by the Consular agents, and by the attorney or agents of the English creditors, who could ask for their revision all the books and documents of the Consular business."

"The Congress saw in all this, *intervention*: it saw, in all, reproach and dishonor for the Republic. The sovereignty of a nation cannot be preserved from the moment that it has not an absolute independence in the most important of its affairs; because, although the individual in society may be free and yet depend upon an authority and have a judge, a nation can depend upon no one, and can have no other judge of its actions but Providence."

"In no time, desires peace: it desires peace."

"But as a proof of the morality of the nation, always desirous of complying with its compromises, and that it was not interest which moved the National representation to reject the treaty, the law of the 17th of July, which suspended the payment of the Diplomatic Conventions, was repealed in this part on the day following the rejection of the treaty, and provision made for the payment of the dividends which would have been satisfied during the time for which the suspension had continued under the law.

"War, however, appears certain. A Russian squadron, with a squadron, the Minister of the Emperor of the French asks his passports and retire, and the threat of a Russian fleet, bound South, and England

In these solemn moments the House believed that it was necessary that the Republic should prepare for the combat. Mexico is not a feeble and infirm nation, as it has been sought to paint her in the eyes of European nations, and if the bloody struggles of long civil war have deprived her of part of her strength, the union of all of her sons will present her again powerful. Born of this conviction, the law of amnesty comes to procure the union of all Mexicans, with forgetfulness for all political offenses.

"The defense of the country is the glorious opportunity which Providence has prepared for those who were still consulting with the enemy in the hand against the legitimate and constituted Government, to cease this useless strife, and come to group themselves for the commencement of a national struggle, at the side of the flag which our fathers left us in the hands of our predecessors."

THE FOREIGN MAILS.—As the steamer City of New-York will not arrive at this port in time to take the European mails from here on January 25, the Hanaburg and American Company's steamer Saxonia will, at the special request of the Postmaster, be dispatched with the United States mail of January 26, for Southampton, instead of leaving on the 1st of February.

FIRST SHAD.—The Purser of the U. S. transport Atlantic reports that "the first shad of the season" was taken last week at Port Royal by Joseph Morris.